

## **Historic, archived document**

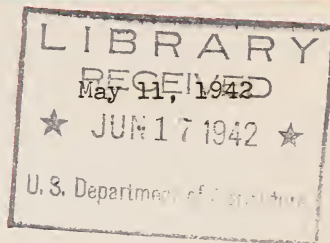
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## QUILTS, ECONOMICAL AND PRACTICAL

"Scraps of material too small to use in any other way can serve a useful purpose in patchwork quilts," points out \_\_\_\_\_ (Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Place)

For wartime quilt makers the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture offers the following suggestions.

Use only new cloth and good thread. If you do much sewing, you may have enough scraps of leftover materials for a quilt. Or friends may be glad to have their scraps put to good use. Try to collect your quilt materials from these sources, rather than buying new yardage. If you do buy new material ask for short remnants that can't be used for larger articles.

Choose simple patterns. A combination of squares or of squares and triangles offers you plenty of opportunity for striking arrangements. Avoid patterns that call for sewing curved pieces of material together, or for sewing very tiny pieces together. In most cases, the time and effort it takes to sew them are hardly justified.

Press all scraps before you begin to cut. Then cut larger pieces of the quilt first--larger pieces for borders and for strips or blocks to hold the patched blocks together. You can cut smaller pieces out of trimmings left after cutting the larger ones.

Interlinings may be of cotton batting or flannelette—or good parts of worn blankets. A quilt with one thickness of interlining is as warm as a light summer blanket. Additional layers give extra warmth.

You may wish to piece the back or lining of the quilt, too, if you have enough large scraps on hand.

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